The New-York Times.

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THE MORMONS.

[illegible] Salt Lake.

[illegible] Tuesday, May, 11, 1858.

[illegible] reach you, you will [illegible] from Colonel [illegible] Salt Lake; and Cal[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the President, in which the Mormons is raised from [illegible] [illegible] of subordination to the United States Government. We met the Colonel yesterday, [illegible] on his way to the States, [illegible] Mormons. I had only time for a few words with him, in which I learned that the Mormons had all left Salt Lake and gone to Provo—a Mormon town some 50 or 60 miles to the Southward—that a small party of Mormons, at the request of Governor CUMMING, had consented to stay in the city to guard it from wanton destruction by irresponsible parties, that the Governor had returned from Salt Lake to the Camp; that the difficulty between the United States and the Saints was settled, and that the only question remaining was, whether the latter should leave altogether, burning [illegible] behind them, or should be induced to return to their live there in peace.

I asked the Colonel if they were on their way to Kansas. He answer, though not a direct affirmative, [illegible] was evident from Genera was their destination. The Colonel did not tell us how the Mormons were to be induced not to raise the standard by the destruction of their homes—but probably the confidence in the withdrawal of the troops without execution into the Valley. Fortunately the President in his Proclamation, which I sent you the other day from Fort Leavenworth, issued that prompt and wise [illegible] [illegible] to the "enemy's rebels, declares that the Army shall go in. It is to be hoped that this will be inserted [illegible]

I inclosed Col. Kane a copy of the Proclamation. He answered me enquiries at the issue of a document [illegible] [illegible] like a clap of thunder from a clear sky upon every man on the plains who has been permanently familiar with the history of Mormon aggression. He cordially assisted to have anticipated it. I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I fear, to be true, to-wit, that Mr. BUCHANAN disdrews of creating the responsibility of carrying his issue with the Mormons to a vigorous end, selected Col. KANE—for his well-known sympathies with the people of Salt Lake—to go out there [illegible] spy, and prepare them for the reception of a Proclamation or a general amnesty for past treasons and outlaws, such as that which the Peace Commissioners are now carrying out with them. I have no time to comment on this whole proceeding, for I write this note while our mules rest for a few moments, and we are already notified that our "outfit" is ready to proceed.

We are in a high, healthy country—six or seven thousand feet above the Gulf of Mexico—and have had a little snow-storm on this morning of the 23d of May. Still the weather is very agreeable. S.

Movements of the Mormons—Where they are Probably Going to.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 22, 1858.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIRS: The mystery relative to the movements and purposes of the Mormons, is to some extent explained by information which originates with Captain GRAHAM, of Dutch East Indian celebrity, who seems to keep his attention fixed upon the Indian Archipelago. Some time in June of last year, as I learn, he submitted a plan to the Mormon Delegate, Mr. BARNHISEL, for the emigration of his constituents to Utah, to the Island of New-Guinea, in the Indian Archipelago. This plan was cordially approved of by the chief Saints of Salt Lake City; and, in accordance with their approbation, Mr. BARNHISEL submitted a proposition, entirely based upon the Captain's plan of emigration, to the Government in February last; the consideration of which was wholly rejected by the President. During the month of March, Captain GRAHAM took some pains to induce the Government to give his plan a favorable consideration; he urged that Mormonism was a growing power, and that as a Mormon war in Utah had assumed more threatening proportions than the Mormon war in Illinois, so a Mormon war in Sonora, or other territory on this Continent, some years hence, may present obstacles to tax the highest energies of the Republic. This was the golden opportunity to remove this fanatical antagonism to our institutions forever from this Continent. He set forth, based upon reliable information, that the active spirits in Utah were eager for a more genial field, than their desert-bound retreat, for the exercise of their skill and industry, and for the maintenance of their peculiar political and social institutions; and in the great, fertile and unappropriated island of New-Guinea, in the vicinity of Oriental polygamist fountainities, they hoped to find a congenial home for their community; furthermore, whilst the Government was actively pushing its war preparations, Capt. GRAHAM urged that a Peace Commissioner should be sent to treat with the Mormon leaders, clothed with reference to this plan of emigration or other adjustment of difficulties; but the Captain's peace proposition was rejected, alike with the proposition to emigrate, submitted by the Mormon delegate, and he (the Captain) was informed by the Government that no other course could be pursued by the United States authorities, than to unconditionally "maintain the supremacy of the laws in Utah." A correspondence on this subject with some members of the Cabinet, took place in March. Subsequently, Capt. G. submitted his views to leading Southern members of Congress, who have been active friends of the Captain's claim against the Dutch; and it is presumed that their influence induced the Government, or the President rather, to change his uncompromising attitude with regard to the Mormons; and the result was the appointment of Commissioners, though by no means such men as were proposed, who would have been far better calculated to conciliate the Mormons, than the Texan ranger, McCULLOCH, so hated by them.

These statements can be relied on as being supported by official documentary evidence. To explain the present movements of the Mormons, I am enabled to give you these particulars. The Mormon hatred of the present United States officials in Utah, who are notorious, even among frontier men, for excesses of brutality and lust—the hatred of them is such that, rather than remain to hold any intercourse with them and their followers, they prefer to sacrifice all the advantages or inducements that might be suggested for, in order to preserve the integrity of their position in the wilderness. They are also moving in the direction of unsettled Mexican territory, for the purpose of selecting a point on the Pacific coast, where they can, undisturbed, make their preparations for their exodus across the Pacific Ocean, the plan of which was suggested and prepared by Capt. GRAHAM. He has prepared a series of maps on a large scale, which illustrate the Island-world from Madagascar to California. His great map of the Malay Archipelago has been much admired. It was gotten up by order of the State Department. But I wish to speak of his splendid map of New-Guinea, and of Solomon's Archipelago, including Bismarck, and the Islands of the New-Hebrides, and New-Ireland groups. In addition to what has been compiled from the costly works of D'ENTRECASTEAUX, D'URVILLE, LESSON and others, gotten up by the French Government, Captain GRAHAM has been gathering information from a host of Boston and Salem, and English and Dutch Oceanican navigators, and furthermore from Malay chieftains of the Indian Archipelago, who keep up an active commercial intercourse with New-Guinea or Papua, and neighboring islands, and with whom he has maintained a constant correspondence through friends at Singapore and Batavia, since he left the Indian seas. These maps of this portion of Oceanica, along with other original maps, of Southern Polynesia, are prepared for the information of the Mormon leaders. A pioneer vessel is now being fitted out to bear a Mormon remnant to Oceanica. Captain GRAHAM gives as his chief reason for taking the interest that he does in Mormon emigration to Papua, or other great unoccupied island of the Pacific or Indian Ocean, that such movement, the settlement of great islands, some as large and some twice as large as Utah, now possessed by a few miserable savages and the beasts of the jungle, by a race speaking our language and possessing all the arts of our civilization, must be productive of immediate results to the civilized world. It would destroy Malay piracy and Dutch monopoly, the two curses of the Indian seas, and would make the Anglo-Saxon race and name preeminent throughout Oceanica and throughout the Indian seas. A. M. C.

Gov. Cumming and His Movements in Utah.

From the Washington Union.

By the arrival in this city of Col. KANE we have been able to gain a little more insight into the peculiarities of Gov. CUMMING's administration in Utah, or rather into the tone and character of his government. We have, for instance, the distinct authority of Col. KANE for saying that Gov. CUMMING received to enter Salt Lake City in the Spring without having made any arrangement, through Colonel KANE or otherwise, in reference to his visit. It was Governor CUMMING's intention, last Winter, to have separated himself from the army, and to go to the Mormon capital. Not only, then, does it appear that Governor CUMMING went with great courage, but it turns out that in all his intercourse with the rebellious people he demanded unconditional submission. He would recognize the Mormons as brethern only on the express ground that they should recognize the laws and Constitution of the United States as binding upon them. This bold, fearless language, uttered by a man of a large heart and commanding intellect, won the respect of the Mormons; and hence we have the extraordinary events which have been so recently reported and published by the organ party of Salt Lake.

We shall look with [illegible] interest to the developments which are to follow. There is a mystery in this Territory which it will require time to solve. The power that moves a whole community into a channel, is worthy of calm investigation, and its future may well be watched with extraordinary interest. Such a people have a future. This is an important fact to be kept in view—the Mormons have a future. They are encumbered with vices and moral excrescences which it will take time to remove, but with the vast field before them in the interior of the Continent it is certain they have a future.

We regard it as fortunate that one so intelligent, firm, and sagacious as Governor CUMMING is charged with the delicate duty of administering the Government of the Mormon people.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposals for Loans Under the New Law—Judge Roosevelt as Minister to England—The Settlement of the Right of Search Question—A Force to be Sent to Nicaragua, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 24.

Secretary COBB will issue proposals early in July for loans under the new Loan Law.

It is rumored that Judge ROOSEVELT, of New-York, will succeed Mr. DALLAS as Minister to England.

Gen. JOSIAH LAMB left here for New-York this morning.

Commander BOUTWELL's defence will be read to-morrow morning.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 24.

Mr. DALLAS, in the course of his dispatch dated the 5th of June, alluded to a conversation he had with Lord MALMESBURY, to whom, following the spirit of his instructions, he refused to make any concessions whatever in relation to "visit or search," and he was about to end his letter with the report of an unfavorable issue of the interview, when he was agreeably surprised with a sudden change in affairs, and Lord MALMESBURY himself, at the request of Mr. DALLAS, wrote the minutes of another conversation, in which he fully accepted the doctrine in the letter of Secretary CASS of the 10th of April as sound international law, but as conflicting with the treaty of 1842.

The *States* this afternoon understands from a reliable source that the President has determined to send an armed force to Nicaragua, or at least make such a naval display as will convince the Governments of England and France that our way to our Pacific possessions is not to be interfered with, and adds "that this intelligence may be relied on."

From Boston.

OBSERVANCE OF ST. JOHN'S DAY BY THE MASONS—THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 24.

St. John's Day was observed to-day by a procession of Knights Templars, comprising the Richmond Encampment, escorted by the De Molay Encampment, of this city. After marching through many of the principal streets, they visited Bunker Hill, to view the statue of General WARREN. At the monument an address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. G. W. WARREN, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, which was responded to by J. R. CHESEBROW, of the Richmond Templars. The procession returned to this city, and in the afternoon listened to an address, ode and poem, and other exercises at Music Hall. This evening the Richmond Encampment partake of a grand banquet at the American House. Everything is being done to make their visit a pleasant one. Thousands of our citizens lined the walks to-day to view them while on the march. To-morrow they will make an excursion in the harbor.

The weather here to-day has been the hottest of the season. At 2 P. M., the thermometer stood at 87° in the shade, and at 8 P. M., at 82°.

The Reform Convention at Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Thursday, June 24.

The great "Reform Convention?" commences here to-morrow and continues three days. Mrs. FRANCIS D. GAGE, of Missouri, is lecturing here this evening, subject "Mother's Influence." A large tent east of Grove-street is well filled with native Vermonters and persons from a distance, who have just arrived to attend the Convention.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 24.

The Hon. JAMES WILSON, Republican, was to-day nominated for reelection from the Eighth Indiana Congressional District.

Execution Deferred.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, June 24.

The execution of WOOD, at Geneseo, for poisoning his brother and sister, which was to have taken place to-morrow, has been delayed till July 9.

A Malicious Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 24.

A rumor was current to-day that an accident of a serious nature had occurred at Gray's Ferry, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. It proves to have been without the least foundation and must have been started by some malicious individual.

The Bellefontaine, Terre Haute and St. Louis Railroad.

The following dispatch has been handed us by the agent of the line:

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, June 24.

All trains are going through on time, *via* Bellefontaine, Terre Haute and St Louis line. No delay. Damages all repaired.

The Murder at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Thursday, June 24.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of ALICE O'BRIEN, reported yesterday, have returned a verdict of manslaughter against her husband.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

St. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, June 24.

The weather contines fine. Wind North—clear, but cool.

New Southern Telegraph Line—Reduction of Tolls.

The American Telegraph Company, owners of the Hughes' Printing Telegraph Instruments, have just opened the first section—between this City and Philadelphia—of their seaboard line to New-Orleans *via* Washington, Charleston, Mobile, &c. The line has been placed under the superintendence of W. P. WESTERVELT, Esq., long and favorably known as the Superintendent of the Magnetic Line between this City and Washington, and the receiving department has been placed under the direction of GEORGE STORER, Esq., recently occupying a similar position in the office of the Magnetic Company, and a gentleman who has no superior in the particular department assigned to him. We understand that the line has been thrown open to the free use of the public, for a few days, and all who choose have an opportunity to inspect the extraordinary rapidness and, at the same time, can talk to their friends in Philadelphia two or three times as fast as they could communicate by writing. The office in this City is at No. 9 Merchants' Exchange, where the operators, Messrs. SMITH and CLUM, will, we are assured, be happy to answer all inquiries. We also understand that the Company intend to fix upon a minimum rate of tariff materially less than the rates exhorted from the public through the combination of the two old lines—a combination entered into some two or three years ago. Formerly the unlimited charge for a dispatch from New-York to Philadelphia was twenty-five cents, but for two or three years past the old lines have demanded *forty cents*—a rate higher, by more than 100 per cent., than is usually charged upon the lines at the East, North and West. We understand that the American Company intend to extend their line south without delay—an enterprise which cannot fail to meet with the active sympathy and cordial support of all who are in favor of reasonable tolls, courtesy, and a much-improved system of telegraphing.

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM INJURED BY THE STORM.—During the hurricane on Monday last, the wind blew off the temporary roof of an unfinished tower of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in One Hundred and Sixty-second-street, and the roof, in its course, broke through the slate roof of the main edifice in several places, and completely demolished a large circular sky-light directly over the lecture-room. The tin roofing upon other parts of the building was rolled up like paper, and the water flowed through the various branches down into the dining-room. Some of the mute inmates were sadly frightened—one little girl fainted. The damage to the building can be repaired at an expense of two or three hundred dollars.

THE PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.

Twenty-Fifth Annual Convention—Oration by E. P. Whipple, and Poem by John G. Saxe.

The Psi Upsilon Fraternity, now more than a quarter of a century old, is holding its Annual Convention in this City. Yesterday morning the Convention was organized at the hall of the Historical Society, Second-avenue, corner of Eleventh-street. The Society is a secret College organization, and has chapters at most of our large Universities. What are its objects and how they are carried out, none but the initiated are permitted to know. Its badge, however, reveals something of the secret, for on the black-enameled centre of the lozenge-shaped breast-pin, between the mysterious Greek letters which give the Fraternity its name, the clasped hands the ancient symbol of friendship—are seen, and those who wear the golden ornament, it has been observed, are chums in college and associates in after-life. Beyond the light afforded by this little irradiation, however, all is dubious and uncertain. What spells and witchcraft, incantations, and what fearful orgies are carried on beneath the veil of mystery, no one not a member has ever penetrated far enough to discover. The proceedings yesterday were of the same secret character. Those who chanced to pass the building in which they were held were occasionally induced to pause and listen, as some demonstration of approbation issued through the key-hole of the closed door, or some chink near the hinges or the fastenings; at times snatches of song were heard rising over the window-tops. But the songs of Psi Upsilon are not under the ban of secrecy; one of the most jubilant of them rang thus:

AIR—"*It's a way we have in the Army.*"

This jolly convocation,
All over the Yankee nation,
Goes under the appellation
Of *The* Fraternity.

Psi Upsilon its nomen,
A name of happy omen,
Where boys, before they grow men,
May boys in earnest be.

The moments all unheeding,
While noiselessly receding,
The Greek from poules reading,
All night we'll tarry here.

For once restrictions scorning,
And tutors' notes of warning,
"We won't go home 'till morning,
'Till daylight doth appear."

And then with warmest yearning,
In future times returning
To this old shrine of learning,
Once more we'll gather here.

Then, brothers, join the chorus,
For life is still before us,
And skies of blue are o'er us,
To banish doubt and fear.

The only information that we could obtain for publication was, that the following were chosen officers of the Convention:

President—W. H. L. BARNES.

Vice-Presidents—Russel Stebbins, Jr., H. C. Gibson, W. L. Symonds, C. H. S. Williams, J. C. Clark, H. N. Holes, Allen Griswold, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, J. H. Pinckney, J. P. Colby, H. L. Tobey.

Recorder—N. Luquer, Jr.

Assistant Recorder—Robert Watts, Jr.

In the evening the public exercises took place at the Rev. Dr. SMITH's Church, corner of Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The building was filled to overflowing at 8 o'clock, when the members of the Fraternity marched in and took seats reserved for them in the body of the house—Dodworth's Band, stationed in the gallery, playing a march. The exercises were opened with prayer, by the Rev. HENRY MARTIN SCUDDER, of India, one of the Society; after which, Mr. W. H. L. BARNES, the President, came forward and prefaced his introduction of the orator and poet, both members of the fraternity, by remarking that Psi Upsilon numbered among her children men of as much wisdom and wit, as any mother of her age. He called upon the Orator of the evening, EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, who came forward amid loud applause. His theme was, "Young Men in History." History, he said, is an imperfect record of nations and races, diverse in their position and capacities, but identical in nature, and one in destiny. Viewed comprehensively, its individuals and events compose the incidents of an uncompleted biography of Man—a biography long, obscure, full of puzzling facts for thought to interpret, and more puzzling breaks for thought to bridge, but on the whole exhibiting man as moving, and man as moving forwards. If we scrutinize the character of this progress, we shall find that the forces which propel society in the direction of improvement, and the ideas we form of the nature of that improvement are the forces and the ideas of youth. The world, indeed, moves under the impulses of youth to realize the ideas of youth. The orator indicated the necessity of discriminating between youth and young men—that is, between the genial action of youthful qualities and the imperfections and perversions of youthful character. He commenced with these in whom the energies of youth were early diverted from their appropriate objects, and fell under the dominion of sensual appetites or malignant passions. He first considered the ruffian type of young man, as historically illustrated in CALIGULA, DOMITIAN and NERO; passed from this to young men of perverted genius, and under this head, described ALCIBIADES in politics, and BYRON in literature, as examples of perversity and presumption. Next, he passed to the consideration of intellectual conceit, both in its flippant and in its malignant expressions, and instanced ROUSSEAUX and ST. JOHN as illustrations of the latter. He proceeded to exhibit a more wholesome and natural action of youthful qualities, and instanced cases in which the youthful element in all the great successes of war, statesmanship, literature, art and science, and reform was evident. Under these heads he grouped the position and influence of young men in history. ALEXANDER was the youthful warrior, whose life was a conquest. JOHN ADAMS, HAMILTON, CHATHAM, OCTAVIUS CÆSAR, MAURICE, of Saxony, WILLIAM of ORANGE and WILLIAM PITT were celebrated early as statesmen; GOETHE in literature, NEWTON in science, BACON in philosophy, COLUMBUS in discovery, and WATT in mechanics, were giants in their youth. The youth of MARTIN LUTHER, the great Reformer, was finally instanced, and from it the speaker drew a lesson of early earnestness, which the youth of our country would do well to profit by. The address was lengthy and abstract, but it commanded the earnest attention of the audience throughout.

JOHN G. SAXE, the poet and humorist, of Vermont—the magnet of the occasion, and of the ladies' eyes—was next introduced. It is impossible, in a limited space, to do him justice. Like the thunders of Jove, he "must be heard to be appreciated."

The subject of his Poem was "Love"—in the most general signification of the word; not merely the despotic, dangerous, delicious "Love" that is usually represented with wings and a bow-and-arrow, but various other species of love—love maternal, patriotic, philanthropic, and Divine. The Poem opens with an announcement that the theme is old, yet ever fresh and new:

Old as the angels who from Heaven above
Looked down on Eden with divinest love;
Young as the seraph who but yesternight
First saw the splendor of celestial light!

The Poet then proceeds to declare that "Love" has been the favorite theme and chief *motive* of the Poets since the origin of verse—from HOMER and ANACREON down

To the last minstrel who, in print, essayed
A melting sonnet to a village maid!

Love, kindling once the beauteous Helen's breast,
Set Troy a-blaze; great HOMER sings the rest.
Love gave the theme, and bade the poet speak;
So grew the *Iliad*, and the grand old Greek!

An allusion to HORACE as at once the most sensible and charming of the classic love-poets, and a tribute to the higher genius of BURNS,

——— that mightiest poet of the heart,
Whom Nature blessed beyond the power of art,

concluded the introduction.

Coming to the business of the poem, the poet sang first of maternal love; then of love of country—vindicating and applauding true patriotism, and satirizing the spurious article in its various form, as exhibited in the noisy native demagogue, and in a class of small notabilities from abroad, often seen in the Wards of Gotham. What New-Yorker does not recognize the likeness of certain blood "Red Republicans."

——— "Patriots" flodged upon a foreign strand,
Reluctant exiles from a willing land;
Of petty growth beneath their native sky,
But, like bad weeds, enlarging as they fly;
Hirsute and hungry; bright with gems of paste
On unwashed hands and dirty linen placed.

Philanthropy—true and false—was the next subtopic of the poet, in which he alternated from grave to gay, from lively to severe, cordially recognizing the true benefactors of mankind, from the Good Samaritan of the New Testament, to Pestalozzi, Howard, and more recent philanthropists. Whom we all have read,

Despeptic, sallow, and of sombre mien.
This is his motto and his daily song,
"One truth is clear, whatever is, is wrong!"

Next came the Love of the Sexes—the principal topic of the poem—in which the poet revelled, as a poet should, in all the various moods of the "grand passion," discoursing, in a tell-tale way, of "Love's young dream:"

When bouncing Jills, whose bewitching notes
Broke half the hearts that beat in omnibus coats,
Aimed, but too well, her sculpted shaft at mine,
Caught like a flounder, with a single line—
A slender lure which the maiden threw,
Coiled in the foldings of a love-letter!

Then came a passage on "Woollick, a rip at "Free Love," a humorous picture of an Old Bachelor, a portrait of a Coquette, a story of "Free Love," and to assist this part of the poem, which occupied about half of the whole. The poem closed with a brief and reverent passage on "Love Divine," from which we quote the concluding lines:

The theological Pagan worshipper of Jove,
In Hebrew's loud thunder heard no voice of love;
E'en the rapt Hebrew bowed his spirit down,
In shuddering awe before *Jehovah's* frown;
The Christian soul, with reverential awe,
"The God of Hosts" that trembling Moses saw;
But sees a Saviour smiling from above,
And in "Our Father" learns that God is *Love*.

Mr. SAXE kept the audience in an uproar from the commencement to the close of his poem. Laughter and applause fought long for the mastery; but at the close of the last stanzas the latter carried the day, and the audience carried a pleasing recollection of the occasion home with them.

The Convention will be in session all day to-day, and in the evening the members of the Fraternity will dine together at the Lafarge House.

SERENADE TO MARSHAL RYNDERS.

The Marshal's Opinion of Serenades, and of the Sycophants who Generally get them up.

A large number of the friends of Marshal RYNDERS very quietly arranged to give him a serenade last night, at his residence, No. 33 Henry-street. It was intended principally as a friendly visit, and partly to congratulate him upon his confirmation. None of the usual Democratic aids to the securement of an audience were used, and it was not until 11 o'clock *last evening* that it was known to many of his friends; nevertheless the appearance of Shelton's Band in the streets caused an inquiry as to the occasion, and by the time they reached his residence, (*near 12 o'clock,*) there was a very large and enthusiastic crowd in front of his house.

After the band had played a few airs there were loud calls for the Marshal, who soon made his appearance.

When he reached his front door Hon. D. B. TAYLOR said:

Mr. ISAIAH RYNDERS, United States Marshal of this District, we, a small portion of your friends, have gathered in front of your house to-night for the purpose of paying you a friendly visit. And, as it is growing late, and as we have traveled through a number of streets, in order to reach your residence, I will not say more at the present time than to ask you whether we are welcome. [Cheers.]

Marshal RYNDERS (coming down a step or two) said: My friends, I certainly feel keenly the compliment you have paid me to-night, in this your friendly visit. *It is certainly flattering to me to find so many* of my friends in front of my residence at such an *hour; and I would make a longer response to what* my friend TAYLOR has said, now, had he not intimated that you have traveled through a number of streets—a fact which satisfies me, gentlemen, that *you must be dry, so that all I have to say now is that* you are heartily welcome—come in.

As many of the Marshal's friends as could crowd into the house, and into a tastefully-arranged arbor in the rear, entered, and were immediately invited to partake of the contents of sundry tables, arranged beneath an extensive grape-house, consisting of sandwiches, cold meats, champagne punch, champagne cider, and such other inner comforts as the audience knew how to appreciate.

As soon as all had been refreshed, the Hon. DANIEL S. TAYLOR ascended the stairs, and said: I rise, fellow-citizens, to propose the health of the U. S. Marshal of this District, and I take special pleasure in asking you to join me in three hearty cheers for our host. Gentleman, it is especially agreeable to me to be privileged to say a word to you on this occasion. I have known our host for many long years; I have known him well; I have known him intimately, and I say now, with as much freedom as I ever uttered a truth in my life, that, during all my acquaintance with him, I have never known him to be other than an honest man, a true Democrat, and who could be trusted implicitly for integrity, consistency and faithfulness to his friends and to his country. We are not here to-night because of any special act of his recently performed, nor because of any great triumph of his. We are here simply paying a friendly visit to one whose course we have always admired,—to one in whom we have never been deceived, and to one whom it must be a pleasure to every Democrat to acknowledge as his friend. It is because of this that we are assembled here to-night. He has found himself for a long time subject to *attacks—subject to the host'lity of men who are* actuated only by ignorance, and a false idea of their true interests. He has remained quiet during all this, confident, I presume, in his own integrity, in the honesty of his purposes, and relying upon his own merits, and he has triumphed. He has triumphed rightfully, and we rejoice. [Cheers.] Time with him was nothing. He could afford to wait—he could afford to be tested. He has waited—he has been tested by one of the most august bodies known to our country—he has been weighed in the balance with precision and careful scrutiny, and he has not been found wanting. [Cheers.] I know how much he felt when first named for the position he now occupies. He felt that his name was not appreciated by many of those who knew him, but he determined to act in such manner as to enable him to court investigation and feel confident in its results. At a time when all good Democrats felt that it was absolutely necessary that an Ajax should assume the control of the Government, he entered the field for the man who now stands the first man of the nation, and all here know with what vigor, with what talent, and with what merited success he labored for his elevation to the Executive Chair. I have the best reason for knowing that the Administration was well aware of his great success for the good of the Democratic party, and consequently for the *well-being of our entire country*, and I verily believe that his appointment was made by the Executive with more pleasure than that of ISAIAH RYNDERS to the office of United States Marshal for this district. [Three cheers, and a tiger.] Gentlemen, I believe that when our host shall have retired from public life, he will do so with a proud consciousness that he has done his duty, his whole duty, as an officer of the Government, and that he has never willingly disappointed or deceived a friend. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, I give you the health of ISAIAH RYNDERS, United States Marshal of this district.

The toast was drank with enthusiastic cheers, on the conclusion of which Marshal RYNDERS spoke in substance as follows:

My friends, it is not often that I have felt a diffidence in speaking before an audience, but the very marked, the enthusiastic, and, I am confident, too flattering to myself, expressions that have fallen from the lips of my friend TAYLOR, make me feel somewhat at a loss for suitable terms for my response. However, as you have met here, not to do me a compliment because you expect anything from me, (for I am not rich, and have neither power nor patronage to bestow,) and as I feel, because of that, that you have no ulterior objects to subserve, I will say a few words, such as occur to me as being appropriate to the occasion. I am confident that you are not here on the present occasion in consequence of any recent evidence of merit on my part. I believe you have called, as my friend TAYLOR has said, simply as friends making a friendly visit, and I am pleased that you have done so; because—and I am in the habit of speaking plainly—I do not understand why the confirmation of any nomination of any appointment made by President BUCHANAN, should, with a Democratic majority in the House, be considered as anything unusual, to which anything like uncertainty should attach, or the success of which should be considered a triumph. [Cheers.] I believe that Mr. BUCHANAN made all of his appointments with becoming care—and more than that, he put us all through a severe ordeal—he made us stand the test of more than a year's scrutiny before our names were presented for confirmation. And I do not know of any one appointment that did not deserve confirmation. There may be difference of opinion on that point. I speak for myself, and in doing so say that I do not think there was any reasonable objection to the confirmation of any man appointed by President BUCHANAN. And it is proper, gentlemen, that I should say, for my own part, that I have been highly honored. There may be those [illegible] the question of [illegible] to which the appointment is made; which may be considered for investigation, and which, if [illegible] [illegible] warrant rejection; but speaking of others, I have no reason to suppose that such a question could arise. I believe that the character and [illegible] that which could arise out of it, [illegible] [illegible] organization of the Democratic Party. I do not believe that the opposition [illegible] [illegible] an honest desire for the improvement of the Democratic Party, in all cases. God knows, of that. We have met here as friends. You have made me a friendly visit; you have given me a friendly serenade; and, by the way, I have a word to say about these demonstrations. They are a growing evil in the Democratic Party, and I tell you there's an immense amount of humbug about them. I mean no offence to anybody that is present in the part he takes in any such demonstration, but I cannot help saying that, when Pres. ant have been political aspirants [illegible]—men who are on and on with the feeling of a man that [illegible] I can such men, or whom I know of their making [illegible] static demonstrations in favor of any man. I know that they do it simply and only for the [illegible] [illegible] place from his influence. They are men who,

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning."

And for them I have the utmost contempt. [Cheers and applause.] Gentlemen, in regarding to the sentiment uttered by my friend TAYLOR, I must say again that I am [illegible] what it is best how to accept. But I believe—and I think I may say it without being charged with egotism—that Mr. BUCHANAN appointed me because he believed I was a Democrat, who would merited the appointment; and that I was confirmed because the Senate believed I deserved it. That there was opposition to the Administration in some of the appointments, I believe is true. But to the authors of that opposition might have been applied, with peculiar appropriateness, the lines of Sir WALTER SCOTT, describing the wanderers on the ocean when the Pleiades were hidden to the view:

"Mist or storm is in the sky,
And in its cloud the pilot weeps."

As I have said, they are a growing evil in the Democratic Party, and, as a general thing, humbugs. [Cheers.] I learn that the other night Collector SCHELL was serenaded. And when I hear of some of those who were present, and enthusiastic in that demonstration, my utter contempt for them cannot be expressed. Because I know that a few days previous to that, when those very men supposed, from the information they had, that he would be defeated, they threw up their hats and hurahed over what they supposed to be his downfall. Such demonstrations, gotten up by such men, are humbugs, and the men who get them up are sycophants, beneath the contempt of any honest man. They are a class of men who assume to rule the Democratic Party in this City; men who hardly have votes yet, although some of them have offices; men who, if they crossed over to Jersey, would not be known as Democrats; these men get into private corners, and concoct and pass resolutions in the name of the Democratic Party. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, they are a lot of men who, if they went into a canvass on their own merits as Democrats, could not be elected to the command of a coal cart, and if ever they get control of the Democratic Party *in this City—supposing such a thing possible*—I think we had better emigrate to New-Jersey. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, it has been the *peculiar pride of the Democratic Party* to elevate men of sterling merit, who had *not* had the advantage of a collegiate education. One such, a distinguished Senator (Mr. BADGER) has lately been amongst us. And although I regret he has done some things that have not been strictly in accordance with the ideas of the Democratic party, I cannot refrain from saying that I believe he has acted always from a strong belief that he was doing right, although that action has not always ways been what we as Democrats could have wished. [Cheers.] And now, gentlemen, I have to thank you again for this friendly visit. I know that from the position I hold—one that confers neither power nor patronage—the flattering sentiments that have been uttered, and the friendly feelings that have been evinced, come from hearts, and are the impulses of an honest mind. And as I have already detained you too long, I will conclude with a simple declaration of what you all know well, that you are welcome, always welcome, to my house; and the best that it affords, and that I hope that hereafter and matters shall be so arranged as that the Democracy shall enter the field in coming contests, City, State and National, in that harmonious spirit which has always been to us and I trust ever will be, the harbinger of victory. Gentlemen, I have detained you so long that you must be dry again. Try a little of that champagne punch, and you will find the eatables handy, if you want them.

When the Marshal had concluded, nine hearty cheers were given, the band played

"*Clear the kitchy kitchy coon down,*"

(an old campaign air,) and, after additional refreshments, the Marshal's friends retired, delighted with the visit they had made.

Particulars of the Albany Fire.

From the Journal of Last Evening.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in a barn adjacent to the blacksmith's shop of ANDREW HOGAN, on the corner of Orange and Water streets. The wind at the time was blowing fresh from the south, and in a very short time the flames communicated to the lumber yard of BULLOCK & MANY, on one side and a row of two-and-a-half story brick buildings on the other. Soon after the alarm was sounded, there was a stream of water brought to bear upon the fire, but it was not in the *proper place to check its progress. In a very short* time the flames were spreading and raging with great fury, fairly leaping from pile to pile of lumber, causing a heat so intense as almost to be beyond human endurance.

The progress of the flames was finally checked by the three-story building of Mr. TERRYWELL, which the firemen selected as the battle-ground. The firemen were on duty all night, and are still engaged in raking out the fire.

The loss by the fire will not fall short of $50,000.

The amount of lumber in B. & M.'s yard will not fall short of $30,000, on which there was an insurance as follows:

Northern, Oswego	$800	St. Nicholas, N. Y.	$1,000
Irving, New-York	2,000	Mutual, of Albany	2,500
Pacific, Brooklyn	1,000	London & Liverpool	2,000
Total			$9,300

This amount, with the exception of only $400, which was on carts and horses, they will recover.

The brick building belonging to G. C. TERRYWELL was insured in the Howard for $12,000, and the stock in it in the Long Island for $2,000. The loss here will be small, for the stock was removed and the building only slightly injured.

The three buildings on Orange-street were not insured.

Mr. HOGAN, the blacksmith, estimates his loss at $1,000, and was not insured.

More or less damage was sustained upon the adjoining property, but not to any material amount.

On the breaking out of the fire, so rapid was the progress of the flames, that some of the persons occupying the dwellings on Orange-street were obliged to jump out of the windows to save their lives.

Obituary.

Dr. EDWARD SELS, late of Cossfeldt, in the Prussian Province of Westphalia, died suddenly, of apoplexy, in Brooklyn, on Monday last, the 21st inst., aged 35 years. Dr. SELS commenced his education in the College of Cossfeldt, and afterwards graduated with distinguished honors at Halle and Berlin. His *attainments in Philosophy and Mathematics* placed him foremost among the students of his day. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Berlin. His preference for Free Institutions led him to emigrate to the United States in 1850. His first employment in this country was in drawing maps and charts for various publishers, and at such low compensation that he and his family were sometimes in want. His first public work was his surveys and drawings of Newark and Schuylkill Bays, for the United States Coast Survey, under Lieut. HASKINSON. Afterwards, Mr. EDMUND HUNT became acquainted with him, and prompted partly by sympathy for his misfortunes, and by a respect for his fine attainments, employed him as an assistant in the work of his Coast Survey. From this time he made most of the drawings for the charts published by E. & G. W. BLUNT. After the return of Commodore PERRY from the Japan Expedition, Dr. SELS was selected to make drawings of his hydrographical surveys and soundings. The task was accomplished in a most creditable manner. FREMONT also employed him to get up his surveys of his different overland routes to California. Having become acquainted with his rare fitness for this work, FREMONT committed to him the entire charge of his works, which were nearly completed at the time of his death. These works of Dr. SELS are said to be the most finished and accurate specimens of topographical drawings that have been made in this country.

He leaves a wife and four children in destitute circumstances.

Sunday Nuisances in the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

YOU propose to abate the Sunday nuisances of newsboys, milkmen's and bakers' cries, &c. That they *are* a nuisance no one will deny, whose senses are not deadened—that they ought to be abated is the conviction of every citizen who wishes one day of peace. If even the Sabbath must be made a bedlam, the inducements to a further depopulation of the City, by seeking a residence in the surrounding country, will become too strong for the arguments of any business necessity; a man of family is not going to have every hour of his rest denied him. If order could reign in the City every week day after 6 P. M., and on every Sabbath, we volunteer the opinion that the City would soon reclaim to its thousand absentee householders, who have fled to Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey, Bergen, &c., &c., in order to find quiet. Housekeepers complain of a want of tenants, yet the *not seek to render the City* what it naturally is, the residence of those who can afford to live out of it. I speak the sentiments of thousands of your best citizens when I say, clear the nuisances, and we will be your customers by reason of comparative peace. LOQUOR.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

Representation for Consolidation has Reports of Committees.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on Consolidation met yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber.

Alderman Boole moved to reconsider the resolution passed by the Committee at the previous meeting, appropriating $250 to the Veterans' Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment, to attend the unveiling of the Ericsson monument.

Alderman Boole said that he had been informed that the Veterans' Corps had not been invited to participate in the unveiling ceremonies, and that the appropriation was unnecessary.

The motion to reconsider was carried, and the resolution was defeated.

Alderman Boole moved to reconsider the resolution passed by the Committee at the previous meeting, appropriating $1,000 for the entertainment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Alderman Boole said that the Grand Army had been entertained by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, and that the appropriation was unnecessary.

The motion to reconsider was carried, and the resolution was defeated.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee recommend to the Board of Aldermen the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Consolidation of the Board of Aldermen be and it is hereby authorized to employ a stenographer to take the testimony of witnesses before the Committee, at a salary of $5 per session.

Alderman Boole said that the Committee had been unable to secure the services of a stenographer, and that it was necessary to employ one in order to take the testimony of witnesses who appeared before the Committee.

Alderman Boole said that he had been informed that the Committee had been unable to secure the services of a stenographer because the salary was not sufficient.

The motion was carried, and the resolution was passed.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee recommend to the Board of Aldermen the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Consolidation of the Board of Aldermen be and it is hereby authorized to employ a stenographer to take the testimony of witnesses before the Committee, at a salary of $5 per session

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is understood that Mr. Gladstone will not be able to be present at the Jubilee assembly, and that the Prince of Wales has consented to preside over the meeting. Mr. Gladstone's letter, which is to be read at the meeting, is expected to be one of the most important documents in the history of the Jubilee movement.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage, who has been preaching in Brooklyn for the last two years, has resigned his pastorate, and will preach in the Academy of Music, New York, every Sunday morning. The Rev. Dr. Talmage has been one of the most popular preachers in Brooklyn, and his congregation has been one of the largest in the city. It is said that he will receive a salary of $20,000 a year from his congregation in New York.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, has been preaching a series of sermons on the Ten Commandments, which have been published in the form of a pamphlet. The sermons on the Fifth Commandment, "Honour thy father and thy mother," have been widely read, and have called forth much comment. Dr. Cuyler says that the Fifth Commandment is the only one of the Ten Commandments which has a promise attached to it, and he thinks that the promise is fulfilled in the case of those who honour their parents.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York, has been preaching a series of sermons on the Seven Deadly Sins. The sermon on Envy, which was preached last Sunday, was largely attended, and was considered by many to be the most powerful of the series. Dr. Parkhurst's text was taken from Proverbs xiv. 30, "A sound heart is the life of the flesh: but envy the rottenness of the bones." Dr. Parkhurst said that envy was the meanest of all the Seven Deadly Sins, and that it was the one which was most difficult to overcome. Envy was the one sin which could not be confessed, and which could not be forgiven. Envy was the one sin which could not be repented of, and which could not be atoned for. Envy was the one sin which could not be prayed away. Envy was the one sin which could not be overcome by any human power. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by any human remedy. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by any divine remedy. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by the Blood of Christ. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by the Spirit of God. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by the Word of God. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by the Throne of God. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by the Son of God. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by the Holy Ghost. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by the Trinity. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by Heaven. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by Eternity. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by Time. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by Death. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by Hell. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by the Devil. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by God. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by anything. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by nothing. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by all the Powers of Heaven, Earth, and Hell. Envy was the one sin which could not be cured by all the Powers of Heaven, Earth, and Hell, and

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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Address, THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a peaceful man, and one entirely indifferent to the spirit of the times, I have read with much interest the letter of the New-Yorker who averred that individuals would be justified in taking the law into their own hands, and in shooting down the Mayor, Common Council, and other officials of the city, if they should persist in the passage of the Police Bill. Your correspondent, who signs himself "A Citizen," is evidently a man of peace, and I am glad to find that he is not alone in his opinion. I have myself been somewhat startled at the tone of the discussion which has been carried on in the public prints, and I have been surprised to find that many men, who pride themselves on their love of peace, are willing to fly to arms on the slightest provocation. I am not a politician, and I have no interest in the passage of the Police Bill, but I am opposed to the spirit of violence which has been manifested in connection with it. I am opposed to it because I believe it to be unjustifiable, and because I believe it to be unwise. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is wicked, and because I believe that it is foolish. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is unchristian, and because I believe that it is ungentlemanly. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is unmanly, and because I believe that it is cowardly. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is barbarous, and because I believe that it is uncivilized. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is unpatriotic, and because I believe that it is disloyal. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is treasonable, and because I believe that it is rebellious. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is anarchical, and because I believe that it is revolutionary. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all law and order, and because I believe that it is subversive of all peace and quiet. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all property, and because I believe that it is destructive of all life. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all happiness, and because I believe that it is destructive of all virtue. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all religion, and because I believe that it is destructive of all morality. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all civilization, and because I believe that it is destructive of all humanity. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is good, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is great. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is noble, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is beautiful. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is sacred, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is holy. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is divine, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is heavenly. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is eternal, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is immortal. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is infinite, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is boundless. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is limitless, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is unbounded. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is immeasurable, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is unfathomable. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is inscrutable, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is mysterious. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is occult, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is magical. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is supernatural, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is miraculous. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is wonderful, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is astonishing. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is surprising, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is amazing. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is bewildering, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is confounding. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is perplexing, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is puzzling. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is mystifying, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is obscure. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is dark, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is gloomy. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is sombre, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is melancholy. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is sad, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is sorrowful. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is grief-stricken, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is heart-broken. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is broken-hearted, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is crushed. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is ground down, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is trodden under foot. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is oppressed, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is downtrodden. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is enslaved, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in bondage. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in chains, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in fetters. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in irons, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the stocks. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the pillory, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the whipping-post. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the gallows, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the gibbet. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the rack, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the thumbscrews. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the boot, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the iron maiden. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the Spanish boot, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the Inquisition. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the dungeon, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the prison. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the jail, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the penitentiary. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the house of correction, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the reformatory. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the asylum, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the hospital. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the infirmary, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the dispensary. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the pest-house, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the lazaretto. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the quarantine, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the yellow flag. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the red flag, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the black flag. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the white flag, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the blue flag. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the green flag, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the yellow flag. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the orange flag, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the purple flag. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the violet flag, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the indigo flag. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the rainbow, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the heavens. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the sky, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the clouds. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the atmosphere, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the air. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the wind, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the breeze. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the zephyr, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the gale. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the storm, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the tempest. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the hurricane, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the cyclone. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the typhoon, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the waterspout. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the earthquake, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the volcano. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the eruption, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the lava. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the ashes, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the cinders. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the coals, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the fire. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the flames, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the conflagration. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the burning, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the consuming. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the devouring, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the swallowing. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the engulfing, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the absorbing. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the drowning, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the submerging. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the sinking, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the foundering. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the capsizing, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the upsetting. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the overturning, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the overthrowing. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the prostrating, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the laying low. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the levelling, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the annihilating. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the destroying, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the exterminating. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the extirpating, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the eradicating. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the uprooting, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the tearing up. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the rending, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the splitting. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the cleaving, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the dividing. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the separating, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the parting. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the severing, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the cutting. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the slicing, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the hewing. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the chopping, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the mincing. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the grinding, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the pulverizing. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the crushing, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the smashing. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the breaking, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the shattering. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the splintering, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the fragmenting. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the disintegrating, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the decomposing. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the dissolving, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the melting. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the liquefying, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the evaporating. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the vaporizing, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the volatilizing. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the subliming, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the sublimating. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the sublimed, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the sublimated. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the sublimer, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the sublimest. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the sublimity, and because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the sublimeness. I am opposed to it because I believe that it is destructive of all that is in the sublimeness

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMOKEHOUSE; IS A good workman. Address 1 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse or seamstress; can take charge of a child; is a good needlewoman and willing to do general housework. Address M. S., box No. 107 Times office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUATION as housekeeper or to take charge of a child; is a good needlewoman and willing to do general housework. Address M. S., box No. 107 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] Brothers, Bankers, } [J. S. Gladding, Boston. / James Gemmell.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,

No. 49 Wall-st., (Phenix Bank Building.)

Sovereigns, Napoleons, 5 Francs, Prussian Dollars, Guilders, Rix Dollars, DOLLARS paid all kinds of GOLD and SILVER.

Bought and Sold. BAR GOLD AND COIN FOR SHIPPERS and MELTERS FURNISHED.

NEW SILVER for sale AT A DISCOUNT.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the World. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,

for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

E. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENNINGS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly on sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission. New-York correspondents, Messrs. RIGGS & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST. Coupons payable June and December. For sale by WM. & JOHN C. BRIEN, No. 20 Wall-st.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
Bankers, No. 1 Wall-st.,
Solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

AUGUST BELMONT,
Banker, No. 63 Beaver-st.,
Issues letters of credit, available to travelers in all parts of the world.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 5, Hall of Records, until Monday, July 28, 1856, at 3 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 5, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1856.

The said Stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1867.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for six per cent Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5, Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1856.

$400,000

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER WORKS BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale $400,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of Louisville, Ky., issued for construction of Water Works, maturing May 1, 1867, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. The bonds are secured by (besides the faith of the city) the pledge of the stock of the Water Company, and an irrepealable tax of 3 mills on every $100 of the assessed valuation of the city. The charter confers on the city full power to contract debts and issue bonds.

The present debt of the city is $3,301,000
With assets consisting of real estate stock &c., of 4,015,703

The assessed value of the taxable property of the city for 1857 amounted to 23,023,564

Deducting the amount of city Indebtedness is continued, as the several railroads and the Gas Company, do when $1,326,000 of the bonds are issued, are bound to provide for the interest and principal. The dividends of the gas stock having already retired $30,000 of the original issue to that Company, the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company has retired $100,652 of the issue to it within a large margin available on the balance. The Lebanon Branch Road has mortgaged its property to secure its covenant to retire the bonds, and the ability of the other Companies to fulfill their contracts is not questioned.

The population of the city is 81,000

Under the charter of the city, the ordinances under which the bonds were issued, the deed of trust of the Water Company's stock to Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and all other information concerning the bonds, may be had on application to CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA, } St. Paul, May 7, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent, per annum payable semi-annually in the City of New York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of said Treasurer, (the Bonds to be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Treasurer of State,) in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, at which time the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the bid aforesaid. Each bid will be governed in the bidder according to the rate of interest specified in the bid, and the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New-York.

H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

COMMERCIAL COAL AND IRON COMPANY, } New-York, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Scrip into preferred stock will expire on the 1st of June. On or before that day those who wish to exercise the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder neglecting the dates of payment, as above stated, will be considered as declined to the amount upon them, and at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the stockholders' meeting, on the 19th of April, can be had at their office.

EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, June 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 7 per cent. STATE STOCK, being the proportion of the association of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, under chapter 283 of the Laws of 1856, payable as follows:

$100,000 on the 1st day of July next;
$50,000 on the 1st day of September next; and $50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of Hewey, Pa., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN, GEO. A. HOYT,
WM. E. GRIFFITH, OBAE MORGAN,
ISAAC H. CRATT, THOS. PARNALL,
WM. H. TALVAZ, JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. P. HAVEMEYER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 1 Bd-av., corner of 7th-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $100 and under.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PETER MARIE, } Vice-Presidents.
I. V. BRICE, Secretary.

CHICAGO CITY SIXES WATER LOAN.—Those Bonds, matured July 1, 1856, interest payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, with interest compounded at the rate of 7 per cent. in excess of the amount annually required for the interest. The surplus over the interest in 1857 was $12,000; in 1857 the good faith and credit of the city are pledged for the payment of principal and interest. For sale by ASHLEY & SON, No. 56 Broadway, Astor-house.

INTEREST ON SAN FRANCISCO CITY FUNDS.—The Coupons Nos. 6 and 8 of the Bonds of the City of San Francisco, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of the undersigned, No. 54 Wall-st.

Coupons not presented within six months from 1st of July will have to be sent to the City Treasurer at San Francisco for payment.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the first day of July next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank in the City of New-York or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on and after the first proximo.

CHARLES FOX,
President Board of Water Commissioners.
Jersey City, June 23, 1858.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office, No. 40 Broad-st.

WOODRUFF & CO.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MARYSVILLE City and Yuba County Bonds.—Coupons of above Bonds for interest due 1st of July, 1858, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., of Marysville, Cal.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying Mortgage Notes, given by H. Ward, of Philadelphia, to W. Carpenter, Lee & Co., Aurora, New-York—one dated Sept. 30, 1857, the other Oct. 1, 1857—as the money for the first of said, but have since been paid and a bond of indemnity given. LEVIS.
PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1858.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of
McCULLOUGH & ALEXANDER.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage in sums from $1,000 to $5,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 257 5th-av. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS on Henderson County Bonds, due July 1, will be paid at the Bank of North America, New-York City.
S. S. PHELPS & CO.,

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 21 and 23 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 cash, Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1. Transfer books will be closed from on and after June 22, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30th inst. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight-check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 8, 1858. By order of the Board.

GEO. E. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., } New-York, June 22, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 25th of July next, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 20 Wall-st. The transfer books will close on the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock, and remain closed until July 7.

D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK.—JUNE 21, 1858.—SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst, until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEERER, Cashier.

JUNE 22, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, No. 267 Broadway, corner Park place, New York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared, payable on or after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from date to July 1.

F. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE,
Chief Engineer J. & C. R.R. Co.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—THE SEMIannual interest on the debt of the State of Illinois, due on the first Monday in July, will be paid at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

TRADESMEN'S BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July, proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 19, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 19th to 30th June inclusive. By order of the Board. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE Company has declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until that date. W. H. DORNEMEYER, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1858.—FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on the 1st of July next. By order of

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK, corner of 36th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. All Deposits made before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums under $1,000. SPENCER E. GREEN, Pres.
JOHN WAIVE, Secy. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $600. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURNET, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF Rutgers-st. and 2d-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank on or up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.

OFFICE NO. 19 WALL-ST.

This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies, and solicits its share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.

Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Geo. H. Lewis,	C. H. Provost,
M. O. Roberts,	P. E. Birckhead,	J. H. Hasbrouck,
Oliver M. Pettit,	F. Blackburne,	Robert P. King,
Wm. Remsen,	Edw. E. Collins,	John A. Godfrey,
Isaac Bronson,	John S. Murray,	J. J. Salomon,
E. K. Olcott,	Jas. W. Elwell,	Francis Randall.
	Chas. P. Kirkland,	

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
(Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.)
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
JACOB N. KELLER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 92 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMILL,
CHAS. E. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. OSGOOD,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN.
D. HENRY HAGUE,	H. L. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED ELLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. E. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVA E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. VENAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. HUDDLE,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. ARES, Jr., Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 118 Broadway.

Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above current per cent. to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

HENRY BERGEMAN, Sec. N. B. GRAHAM, President.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 23, 1858.

THIS COMPANY WILL DEDUCT FIVE per cent. from the present standard of reduced rates on all policies or renewals hereafter issued on property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Sec'y. F. W. THORNE, Pres.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 12, 1856; Dec. 2, 1857;
Oct. 28, 1856; Jan. 13, 1857.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 788 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 23 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. F. PIERCE, Sr., No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 19, 1856:

Trains leave 4th Street depot of White and Centre-sts., New-York, as follows:

6:30 P. M., for Harlem Flyer, stopping at all stations, and leave Depot corner of 4th-st. and 4th-av., Newburgh at 7:30 A. M.

7 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

8 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of Williams Bridge.

10 A. M. White Plains Train, do. do.

12 M. Williams Bridge Train, do. do.

4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.

6:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

6:30 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:30 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 9 A. M., for Port Jervis and principal intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., old Pierpont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Greenwood, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Night Express connects at Elmira with the Tioga, Canandaigua and Lake Ontario Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, Great Bend, Hawley, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., } New-York, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have carefully endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other undersanded means, the Company, reluctantly, resort to such means have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 16th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to $6 50
New-York and Buffalo, to 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to 5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 20, 1858. Leave New-York, for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 1 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 10 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M., and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. Way passenger trains, 8:00 A. M., and 3:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry trains stop at the usual stations. Passengers for Troy, Chatham-st. Canal, Christopher and 23d-sts. Trains for Newburgh leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:30 and 6:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 6:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 4:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:45, 6:30 and 8:45 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST and JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line, Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West. Baggage for Baltimore checked to Washington in 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS.—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION.—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 7:30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

TRAVELERS FOR THE WEST, SOUTH, North and East will find the CENTRAL PASSENGER GUIDE, at Genin's Bazaar, 513 Broadway, furnished with maps, Time Tables, Fare, Hotels, &c., &c., and every information necessary for the traveler. Also, Passage Tickets by the Cheapest and Best Routes to all parts of the United States. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—DAILY LINE.—Leave Market-st. ferry, by steamer IOLAS, 8:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 8:45, 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 6:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the road at Hunter's Point—time, 15 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner Mitst. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer

ALICE PRICE,
JOHN BOSTWICK Commander,

will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, June 23, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, June 23, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, June 24, 12 M.	Thursday, June 24, 4 P. M.
Friday, June 25, 7 A. M.	Friday, June 25, 2 P. M.
Saturday, June 26, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, June 26, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 27, 2½ P. M.	Sunday, June 27, 2½ P. M.
Monday, June 28, 7½ A. M.	Monday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 29, 6 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29, 3½ P. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock and Branch Port. Stages for Squan and all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Massaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M., returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a decided convenience to the country, the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ARMING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 16th-st. (Ames' at 9¼, 10¼, and 2¼ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9¼, 10¼, and 2¼ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock. Passage to Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEWYORK.—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving New-York, foot of Murray-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point, Freehold and Mount Pleasant.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 6¼ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9¼ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8¼ and 9¼ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—DAILY LINE.—FARE only 25 cents. For Norwalk: The steamer CATALINE every morning at 8 o'clock, from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 20, East River; Sundays excepted.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIful steamer MINNEHAHA, Captain JAMES GALE, will commence her regular trips on the 1st of June, from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY 25 CENTS to Bridgeport from Peck slip, Pier No. 24, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M., Steamer BRIDGEPORT.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARCADIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LIGHTNING RODS.—OTIS PATENT.—THE only safe rod in use. Also, pheasant rods, without insulation. All thoroughly put up for 2 cents per foot. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 485 Broadway.

BIRDSEYE'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 90 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE.—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 90 William-st.

THOMAS FIG IRON.—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and reasonable, selected by Boston Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 90 William-st.

RANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 90 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality, cheaper than in market. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 90 William-st.

OLARK & BOYD'S SHOVELS AND SPADES, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 90 William-st.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU tea, direct and only agents. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. R. WILLETT, No. 120 Broadway and 59 Canal-st.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY.
The Splendid Steamship
INDIAN EMPIRE,
3,000 tons burden,
Will positively leave NEW-YORK for GALWAY, (Ireland,) on MONDAY, July 5.

For accommodations are of the first class. Passengers will be taken from New-York through to any part of Great Britain at the following greatly-reduced rates, including Steward's fees and provisions on the passage, to Galway:

First class $90
Second class 60
Third class 35

A liberal table will be provided.

For passage, freight and further particulars, apply to WM. A. HALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Whitman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Eagle.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 25.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 25.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 9.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 9.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

No owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

From New-York for Southampton.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY..... July 21
NORTH STAR, Sat. July 31	WEDNESDAY..... Aug. 18

From New-York for Southampton and Havre.	Passage from Southampton.	Passage from Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL..... July 10	Aug. 7.	[illegible] 21.
NORTH'N LIGHT.. Aug. 7	Sept. 4.	Sept. 8.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

Dr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE

The Yacht Race.

The yachts passed through the Narrows yesterday at 50 minutes past 12 P. M., in the following order:

Rebecca	Sloop
Una	Sloop
Madgie	Sloop
A white sloop	Returned
Dauntless	Returned
Mary	Schooner
Silvie	Schooner
Widgeon	Schooner
Mr. H. Arnott	Unascertained
[illegible]	Schooner

[illegible] they set their square [illegible], and so a ghost remarked who came in from the eastward, were going like clouds before the wind.—The Arnott leading the fleet, Una second, Madgie third, and the schooners well astern. At 3½ P. M. they were out of sight from the telegraph station at the Narrows, having passed Rockaway. The wind was strong from the southwest by West.

Coroner's Business.

DEATH BY TAKING POISON.—MYSTERIOUS CASE.—Coroner Gamble of Ann Place, a servant girl in the employ of Mr. Clave Carpenter, No. 119 East Thirty-third street, by taking arsenic, it will be remembered was ascertained in the Times about two weeks since. Coroner Perry directed a post mortem examination of the body, and the presence of arsenic was found to exist. It was further discovered that the deceased was insane. The fact that the deceased lived several years in the same family and had always borne an excellent character, and there being no trace of the poison found in her room induced the Coroner to refer it to a thorough investigation of the matter. Many witnesses had been given to her by her friends, but nothing was elicited to shed any new facts, and the jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to her death from arsenic, but we have no evidence to show whether the drug was taken by the deceased for the purpose of self-destruction or was administered to her by some other person with criminal intent." The deceased was 25 years of age and was born in this City.

Police Intelligence.

SUPPOSED SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Connor of Bank Street was called yesterday morning to inquire into the circumstances attending the sudden death of a man named Thomas Hyde, a native of Ireland, 45 years of age, who resided at No. 10 Bank-street. It appears that the deceased had been drinking very hard for several days, and on Wednesday morning he was found dead in his bed. Dr. Hall, who was called in, stated that he had been dead for several hours when he was found. The Coroner has decided not to hold an inquest.

DISTURBANCE DOWNTOWN.—Mary Ann Gallagher, formerly in the employ of Mr. J. D. Dexter, corner of Broadway and Seventy-fifth street, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing $700 worth of jewelry and clothing from the house of Mr. Dexter. On the day she was left in charge of the house, she packed the goods and run away. She was found in Washington-st., and was taken to the Police Office, where she was committed to prison for examination.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—An Irishman, named Patrick Twenty-eighth, was going home, Wednesday morning, with a basket of strawberries on his arm, suddenly a fellow snatched the basket from him and fled. Mr. Case pursued the thief, overtook him, knocked him down, and after recovering possession of his fruit handed the culprit over to a policeman. The culprit, who gave his name as Edward Devine, was committed to answer.

A young man giving his name as John N. Edwards, was discovered, Wednesday morning, coming out of the dwelling-house of James Wade, No. 397 Sixth-avenue, with a quantity of clothing and other articles in his possession, which he had just stolen. Justice Rabe locked him up for trial. The accused was arrested a few weeks ago on a charge of burglary, but got off on the plea of insanity.

Mayor's Office.

THE SWINDLING FEVER.—This epidemic has assumed a novel type, and its indications are somewhat peculiar. A person, styling himself James O. Melrose, has commenced the business of speculating on the credulity of unsuspecting victims in the rural districts, by holding out the following species of bait: A circular was brought into the Mayor's Office, Wednesday, signed by the afore-mentioned operator, and directed to Mr. Lermont, of Charlottesville, Schoharie Co., N. Y., informing him that a couple of packages, addressed to him, had been left at Melrose's store-rooms in New-York, and that there was a deficiency in the freight paid upon them; that it required $1.00 to be forwarded to Charlottesville. The sum was to be addressed to Melrose, at the Broadway Post-Office, where the packages would be sent. Mr. Melrose informed Mr. Lermont that if this money was not sent in immediately the packages would be sold for the charges in the Melrose rooms. Mr. Lermont made inquiries in New-York, looked in the Directory, and finding no trace of "Melrose" there, and finding no "Melrose," except an old ruined factory of that name in Scotland, concluded to abandon the notice at the Mayor's Office as a swindle. Sergeant Bertsy having been enabled, through Mr. Lermont's unmasking, to "view Melrose aright," has undertaken to effect his arrest.

The notorious Charles Williams was brought before the Mayor, charged, upon affidavit, with selling a passenger to Liverpool, named John Smith, a bogus ticket, and thereby defrauding him of $14. He was compelled to refund the money.

EXPLANATION.—Mr. CHARLES TRIPP, Health Warden of the Sixteenth Ward, desires us to state that his absence from the Station-house (to which allusion has been made) was caused by a sickness of two weeks' duration, which confined him to his dwelling, but that, during his absence, the affairs of his office were attended to by a Warden from another Ward; besides which, he had requested the policeman on the beat to bring to his (Tripp's) house all health complaints that might be made at the Police Station—where he learned that only two complaints had been made, and of these he had been already notified.

[Advertisement.]

A MASS MEETING AT KNOX'S.—The hot weather has occasioned a great run on Knox, the hatter, as well as on the soda-fountains. In passing the store, on Monday last, on the corner of Fulton and Broadway, the sidewalk was thronged with customers, pushing in and squeezing out. Inside we found a "perfect jam," and the ubiquitous Knox waiting on a dozen men at once. His Summer styles of straw hats are a great improvement upon all previous "editions," and they are shining out just now on the heads of men and boys as thick as dandelions in a New-England meadow. Oh, Summer Knox! so light and cool!

[Advertisement.]

SCORCHED, BUT IT'S HOT!—To enjoy yourself, therefore, go to that coolest place in the City, Barnum's Museum, see the Aquaria, and all the sights, as well as witness "Jessie Wharton," as played this afternoon at 3, and "The Murdered Ferryman," as played by BLAKELEY and his dog this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The combined action of these remedies safely relieves the worst cases of piles. The Pills in stomach and bowel complaints, and the Ointment in scrofula, work the most astonishing cures.

Monthly Homes.

Coroner Gamble and Constables TINDALL and HOGAN have made additional find LALLY, sentenced to [illegible] in the murder of Mr. SIMONSON, did on leaving the Court room, say to HOGAN, that if he lived to get out of prison he would kill him. A strong effort is being made to get up a petition for McGARAHAN, [illegible] with LALLY] based on the affidavit of himself, LALLY and MORRAN, that he had nothing to do with the murder. MORRAN, it is said, is willing to swear to enable him to visit friends.

A FINE HOUSE NOT BUILDED UPON NONE.—The Fire Police—FOUR M. P.'s—got on a spree, a few days since, and overturned their nave of absence. Acting upon the principle that a poor excuse is better than none, they circulated a story that Long Island was flooded, and believing it was the veritable "Sailor Man," succeeded in escaping from State Prison, and took him to New-York. The man was promptly discharged.

Sudden Death of Mr. Jacob Sleight.

Mr. SLEIGHT was a native of Dutchess County, and was born in the year 1781. He was a descendant of one of the oldest families in the State, and was a man of great energy of character, and of the most unimpeachable integrity. He was a member of the Legislature of this State in 1812, and was a Presidential Elector in 1816. He was also a Director in the Bank of the State of New-York, and in the Bank of America, and was President of the Bank of America at the time of its dissolution. He was also a Director in the Merchants' Bank, and in the Mechanics' Banking Association, and was President of the Mechanics' Bank at the time of his death. He was also a Director in the Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, and was President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company at the time of his death. He was also a Director in the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company, and was President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company at the time of his death. He was also a Director in the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company, and was President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company at the time of his death.

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